D. LL. D., Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Louisville, Ky.

"What doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God."-Micah vi., 8.

Here is the summing up of the law; these are the things which if a man do he shall live by them. Consider to-day the first of these, "do justly." That is the foundation virtue, without which you can rear no superstructure of noble character.

A man who has no sense of justice is utterly lost to all good influences, and labor as you may nothing can be made out of him. One's sense of justice may be perit must be there, else there can be only vileness and corruption. Is not the one object of all human law to compel man to do justly? Would society, culture, civilization, anything that is worth living for be possible if all men refused to be just? Justice is the one foundation on which all character must rest, as it is the foundation

Not that justice is more important than her sister virtues, but that it is first-the one upon which the others rest and without which they deteriorate into vices, just as mercy without justice becomes weak and

we can do this only by giving every facgratification, with no thought, or very of the pleasant taste or a man drinks effect. Whenever we yield control of our actions to the passions without heeding the warning of self-love we are cruelly, basely unjust to our nature, injuring our strength and debasing our character.

Justice requires that all passions and appetites should be subordinate to self-love. health, of palsied hands and clouded brain of dishonor and shame, closing in the cause industry brings strength and prosn that knowledge is added power. Being standing. So with "fire assurance," thus in all things higher and nobler than the passions, we cannot be just to ourselves unless we subject them thoroughly

A PERTINENT QUESTION. Have you been just to yourselves even

to this extent? Have you done nothing which enlightened self-love would prohibit? Do you never follow your appetite against its warnings, nor yield to indolence? Have you never wasted money in lavish expendimoney, and warned you of the embarrassment and humiliation consequent upon debt? Observe, I am not speaking of selfishness but of self-love, which in its prop-Have you done justly by your self-love or have you subjected it to passion?

But above self-love, above all the other forces of our nature, sits the supreme ruler, conscience, whose one great utterance, "Duty," is the grandest word in any language, which in all ages has led men, trampling upon all considerations of pasthrough toil and suffering and deathconscience, which shows to passion the baseness of sacrificing all else to present gratification, as well as the injury that results, and which tells self-love of higher and grander aims than personal advantage. Have you done justly by this highest part or your nature? If you are just to all that is best and

truest in your own character you will not be unjust to others.

And it in st follow, as the night the day,

to the darkness of injustice on every hand tion its proper reward, neither adding thereto from partiality nor taking therefrom from envy or hatred. If you will read your Bible carefully you will be astonished to find how often and with what emphasis we are called on to "do judgment and justice." Is it hard work? and woman will give liberally to feed the poor who will not do justly by the poor by paying them a fair price for A little more justice in the world would do away with the necessity for much almsgiving, and what an improvement the change would be every manly feeling in us tells us instantly, See to it that crime is punished and good deeds are rewarded so far as lies in your power. Do not palliate nor seek to shelter the criminal because he is your kinsman or your friend, and do not add rancor to the justice due because the crime has made you suffer personally. Be as anxious to punish the thief who steals from your enemy as the thief who steals from you. Be perfectly upright, bending neither to the side of weak dislike to inflict suffering nor to the side of angry desire for vengeance, and showing no respect of persons; this is plainly included

when God commands you to "do justly." THINGS WE SHOULD DO. sentiment with justice, both in public and private life; in all the relations which we nor singing of hymns to freedom, nor this principle is worth more in the day of trial than myriads of those who are too indolent to endeavor to enforce justice and too selfish to sacrifice time and pleasure for

It may seem hard at times-hard, yes; but remember it is the very hardness of the rock that makes it fit to build on. What sort of structure could be reared upon a soft, yielding foundation? Justice seems hard, but it alone is the true companion of Brutus as judge condemned to death his guilty sons and saw to their execution as he did to the other criminals. Tarquin was too tender to punish his guilty Sextus, worthier of death than the young Brutt. And I ask you, if you had had need of assistance for anything save crime, hope to that inflexible Brutus than to the complaisant Tarquin? What surer pledge could we have of God's mercy than is given in the inflexible justice which spared not His own son one pang needed for the redemption of mankind, not even when that cry arose from the stillness of Gethsemane: "If it be possible let this cup pass from

If we are Christians God's justice is the great rock on which we stand. Christ has for us met all the demands of the law, and justice demands our salvation. It is forever unjust that any should perish clothed clothed in the righteousness of the Re-

Another thought. Never ask more than ustice from others. Half the heartng more than justice from others. How many unhappy moments we spend in griev-ing over slights and marks of want of ap-areciation, from which an honest conscious-

consideration than we have any right to ask would have freed us. How many have looked upon the world as hostile and have talked or written with pathetic sentiment of the wrongs they have suffered at the hands of "cruel mankind." As an average we receive far more justice than injustice and that which seems injustice would perhaps prove partiality if seen with the clear eyes of truth, instead of through the distorted medium of our wounded vanity. Do justly to those about you in estimating heir conduct toward you, and especially in judging of their motives; it will add much to your humility and free you from many a

pang as you go through life. And finally, in all things and at all times, be impressed with the importance of this first of life's duties, that there is nothing lovely or desirable, nothing true or merci-Georgia Washington, in New York Evening ful, nothing exalted or noble, which does not rest upon justice as its sure foundation.

THE ENGLISH OF ENGLAND.

Some of It Sounds Strange to the Visiting American.

Correspondence Boston Transcript. Kipling says-and who is more indisputable authority than Kipling?-that the American people have no language, and also that they delude themselves into the belief that they talk English. If any American resents these statements, let him go spend the summer on John Bull's snug litle island. Then let him, if he can, protest that there is reality in the "mutual comfort of the mother-tongue." Let him say if he finds it any joke to understand plain English, or to make his crude

It isn't alone the accent, nor yet the inflection, which makes the English of the English puzzling to American ears. It is ing things. They speak by a code. When First, we must be just to ourselves, and the thermometer mounts into the eighties formulae, that in using any other expreswell-bred amazement with which she replied irreproachably, "It is close," you Americanly uniform-they are pretty uniformly un-American. Ordinarily, that is all the trouble there is about it. The phrase is intelligible enough, but strange, yelling mob of public schoolboys who pack ourselves of what we do; which stays the the trains on the first of August are going home for the "haulidays," you get a pain; which checks the drunkard with momentary shock. We have the holidays so closely associated with frost and Christmasing, that it is hard to realize that the word may be properly applied to the dog eternal darkness which gathers round a days. Again, when the landlady at an inn, plumps out her ready-made phrase, "We're | this old debt will then go on from year to perity; it rouses man to intellectual effort | full up!" there is no chance for misundersage boy, "keeper-ring" (guard-ring), "secret bed." (folding bed), etc., all very logical, no doubt, but likely, nevertheless, when first you meet them, to give your

> an expression by no means simple of com- his family, and leaving the man to seek an-The remark was a request the station. Being bound for the north I selected the side placardded "Up trains." Presently a porter came to me and demanded abruptly, "Where for?" "York," said I. A shade of melancholy crossed his | gardens. settled it. And, indeed, it did. North, south, east or west, it's "up" to London and "down" to everything else in the being dashed to death by a pursuing hansom, because, forsooth, I stood still when you," so I incontinuently drew up. Five of | is another public school in the neighborthese mystifying phrases I noted in my diary, and unraveled them one by one. They were: "Steam-roundabout," "a fall "annual sermon,"

and "chocolate sandwich." sandwich I ate; it was layer cake. The subicle I investigated and found it to be a thing to do with a steam-roundabout when | Baptist church in the State. it turned out to be a rampant merry-go-

Still, on the whole, I had little serious a few questions to get at the meaning. When it came to making the English un-Yes; it is easier to shut our eyes and It was only after repeated failures to perpass on, letting justice and judgment suade the 'bus conductor to "let me out" what did I mean by "stopover?" Return ral?" out came the concise reply, "Top of the street, second turning to the left. You can't miss it." In Warwickshire I tried to send my too cumbersome trunk ahead by impossible-there was no such system in anything about freight. It took the penetration of the hotel porter to fathom my difficulty and supply the magic words, "goods train." In London I attempted to buy a pair of silver cuff buttons. don't think we have the article, madam, No better. "Cuff-links, sleeve-Still no success. "Things to fasten mean solitaires!" and he did not mean diamonds either. Again, needing a paper fan for steamer use, I inquired at a pharmaone in a pot?" They thought I said "fairn" to rhyme with "bairn" and that, in their dialect, is spelled f-e-r-n. Only by saving "fahn" should I get what I wanted. 1 hastily explained, and was directed to the establishment of H. Quick & Son, slik mercers, linen drapers, haberdashers and uppolsterers, where I found my article in the Perplexing, even vexatious as are these misunderstandings, they are not without ifferences with our cousins overseas could all be smoothed into tame uniformity, our half their spice. The little verbal sparring matches by the way are pleasantly stimulating. For myself I found the exercise

Yankee vernacular.

to be derived from all this. In the first

place, never expect an Englishman to meet

ble, pick up the accepted English phrases.

the accent, and even the odd upward lilt

of the sentence, and your progress through the island will be wonderfully smoother than that of your wooden-headed country

man who refuses to abate one tittle of his

A wandering soul, and knew no more his own. He sought that Deep, beyond our harbor foam, where loneliness and slience are his home.

And strangely feel he fares among his kin While we stand desolate in life's dark inn.

-Arthur Stringer, in Ainsice's Magazine

AT MT. MEIGS, ALABAMA.

School She Points Out the Needs of That and Other Communities.

Three stores, a postoffice, two churches, and three or four family dwellings make up the village of Mount Meigs. The five

surrounding plantations of one thousand acres, five hundred acres, four hundred acres and two hundred acres, respectively, are still held by the heirs of the original owners. These dilapidated estates have been so sadly neglected since the war that but for their names they would hardly be recognizable. The old negroes still point with pride to these old wrecks of time and talk of the days when "massa" and "misdeparted glory. They usually end by saying, "But nothing has been so sweet in all the past as these few years of freedom."

Most of the negroes keep the name of their masters, so one can easily tell to what family they formerly belonged by the name they bear-the Murdocks to Murdock place, Pinkstons to Pinkston place, and so on. There are the Ray place, Williams the very definite and inflexible way of say- place, McCoo place, Cogman place, Birch place, Mitchell place and the Nicholson place-all now rented to negroes, the white families having died out, or gone to the cities to live, leaving the negroes here outnumbering the whites twelve to one. Many "fine" so long as it does not actually rain. of the large plantations are rented by one So universally patronized are these neat | negro and subrented to other negroes. The and convenient, if not always adequate, farms are taken according to the number sion one feels quite indecently original. | means a sixty-acre farm; three mules, tire lives are frequently one long battle To a London landlady, one scorching July | ninety acres; one mule, thirty acres. The day. I observed that the morning was | main renter usually lives in the old house, slight thought, for the future; as when a "hot." Could you have seen the stare of once occupied by the owner of the place, Saturday he sends the written orders to the store for whatever the field hands need in the way of groceries, clothing, etc.

> THE COTTON GROWER. chant, and renter are all left in trouble; chension. When on the dizzy top of my other home. This is called, by the people "breaking up

stiffly, "Thank you!" I did not understand | the negro plant something besides cotton phasis, "Thank you!" and half rose from | in the contract that only cotton is to be her seat. Then I saw that she wanted to | raised; secondly, cotton grows best in this first time, a command the second. But | to come in May, while corn and vegetables how, pray, was an American to know that? | are parched and ruined by it. Then the hem marking the platfroms of a suburban | changes of season. These are some of the ored men who own their land plant mostly

> preaching and teaching. The average atchildren. The school was taught by s young graduate of the school. The school built of logs and very small, with no windows. When the weather is cold the children build a fire in the yard in order

Church, which is situated in the center of a year. The fall I bought, and it proved to this community. It has a membership of be a veil. Lastly, I refused to have any- nearly eight hundred, and is the oldest

A PRIVATE VENTURE agile in interpreting unfamiliar phrases. of one teacher, one room, and four pupils, has grown in seven years into a two-story "put me down," which worked like a an assembly hall, a teachers' home, and a or squares it was to the cathedral. But if | county, and many more are begging now to enter, but we have no place as yet on families who live near. The negroes love and appreciate this graded school, and have made many sacrifices in trying to sustain it. In seven years these poor colored people have contributed \$3,000 through tuition fees and voluntary contributions. This is a very large sum when you consider the great poverty of these people and The first year after the war the negroes worked for the whites by the month or week; no land was rented until the second year. During the first five years of rentpeople fed, clothed and housed their laborers, and the negroes paid in cash in full after the crop was sold. The negroes love to tell now how, after all the debts were settled, they used to have four and five hundred dollars in their pockets. But soon afterward the landowners introduced the mortgage system, which worked very well at first, while the land was rich and made good crops. After years of constant cotton-

crops. The price of cotton went down, too, hand, went up very high, while the rate of interest on borrowed money is anywhere from 1214 to 25 per cent., in fact, whatever the lender chooses to charge. Thus the negro's chances for getting out of this terrible slough of despond are very poor. This is the way he has lived for a long time, and It will be so for years to come. You see. he must have food for himself and family. something to get them. In order to have the poorest sort of home over his head he must mortgage something that will cover the rent, and he has nothing to offer but his cotton crop. I see from my window able-bodied negroes plowing and hoeing out the cotton; they are getting 30 and 35 cents a day, and even that must be taken up at the store for the food they are now living on. On Saturday their "boss" will give them a note to the merchant for the next week's supplies. The negro is often advised to get a home of his own, to send his children to school, to keep out of debt, and to make no mortgages, but there are a great many things to be taken into consideration before we scold or find too much fault with him. He and his family in many cases work very hard, yet so often does he come out in debt that it seems as if he had at last grown satisfied with having nothing,

STRUGGLES OF THE NEGROES There is very little that is attractive to our young people in this plantation work; to them it simply means hard work and no pay. The farming is done in much the same way that it was done long before the

Many of the negroes who do not rent hire

themselves out to those who do for 38 and

ments of ploughing and caring for the soil. Many of our young negroes work all the season for their parents, and at the end they haven't money enough to buy winter lothes, not to say anything about schooling. Consequently they are leaving home and going to the towns and cities where something can be made. What is needed in connection with every plantation school in the South is a farm and a good teacher of agriculture. Our colored youth need to be taught by daily practice what to do with these great plantations which may son day come into their charge.

Last October we began our seventh year's

work with no money in our treasury and a debt of over \$1,100 on the property valued at \$3,000. We have no source of income from the community except the small tuition fees paid in by the colored field-hands for their children's schooling The first two years of the school we received some help from the public school fund, but it has stopped, and now we are ilmost entirely dependent upon the North for the support of this work, with a yearly mer our friends in the North came to our rescue and lifted the debt from the propperty for us, as the interest was running us lifted. Our community was electrified; our colored people came together on the 27th of December and held a jubilee service, in which they praised and thanked Then a collection was called for to start a farm of our own, and ten dollars was raised among them, and put in the treasury for this purpose. Our board of trustees hired fifteen acres, and our people contributed seeds, fertilizers, farming tools, and stock, besides giving their labor free. The proceeds of this rented farm will go towards making the first payment on a wenty-five-acre property which joins our schoolyard, and we hope soon to begin farming on our own account, using the celve training in a more profitable kind of farming. We aim to make a payment each year until the land is paid for. We hope that God will prosper our undertakng and incline the hearts of our Northern friends toward us in the future as in the

PHILIPPINE WORDS.

Translation of Those Now Frequently Seen in Print.

Army and Navy Journal. In the language used in the Philippines 'bario" is a small subdivision of a district in a Spanish township. The best English equivalent would be a borough, not as the word "borough" is used in Greater New York, but as it is used in the country towns throughout the States.

"Banca" is a small dugout, being a canoe-shaped dugout tree used by the Philiphe native much as our Indians use their canoes, propelled with a paddle. The word canoe is a proper English equivalent for banca, with the understanding that banca is a dugout and not a frame-built vessel. houses for the roof. Its use on the roof of

thing else and it is generally used on account of the cooling effect it has. It is impossible to give any English equivalent other than the word grass. We speak of grass houses in this country and nipa is simply a grass used for roofing purposes, and very often acting as the outside frame

"Hike" is an expression said to Have originated in Kansas, and is a verb corresponding much to "hustle." One speaks of of great exertion in the act of getting along at a fast pace in search of a desired bject. It was originally invented by the Kansas farmers when they desired to inmand, "Hike yourself," with the intention of saying "get a gait on." Funston brought it to Manila and it became so popular in the army that instead of saying "double time" or "hurry up," or anything else of that character, when an extra effort is asked of the men, they are simply told to "hike," and the cry "Hike! Hike!" is as common in the Philippines as "forward" is in the drill book.

"Casco" is a scow used in the bay of Manila and in all the Chinese and far Eastern provinces. It is a large boat, generally propelled by a native with a long pole, who places the top of the pole on his shoulder and walks along, pushing the pole down the side of the casco, and in this way makes the casco go forward much like one of our river canal boats propelled by hand labor. They are used entirely in the bay of Manila, for unloading every ship, large or ing facilities, except for one small boat to be considered like banca, for one is a large, slow hulk of a boat, while the banca is a swift, light canoe. The English equivalent of casco would be a lighter or scow.

HOBSON AND THE PARROT.

Nervous Time for the Men at Brook-New York Commercial Advertiser

The recent visit of Lieutenant Hobson to

experience for the officers. They do not like The bird took its time learning this invitation, but once learned it liked it and the men heard a great deal of it. Then came the news that Hobson was to return home yard. The mess was greatly worried, and every effort was made to teach the bird not to say, "Kiss me, Hobson." "Hobson is a great man," "Hobson sunk the Merrieasily taught, and as the men followed Hobson's approach by the telegraphed interviews with him, the worry increased and the despair. They gave up and decided frame house, with four recitation rooms, to put the bird in irons, so to speak, till it was known whether Hobson was to re-

> bird. They took turns attending to it. "Kiss me, Hobson!" it cried, but some officer had it up in his room under guard. Hobson's stay was prolonged, and the officers got tired "mindin" the parrot, so they gave it to a sailor with the injunction to "keep that bird quiet or-well, they'd fix the sailor." Wherever the young naval constructor went the sailor went not, but Hobson went everywhere. One day the sailor was behind the en

'Kiss me, Hobson," said the parrot, "Shut up, you pea coup son of a gun! said the sailor, cuffing the bird. A shriek was the answer, "Kiss The sailor cursed, punched and smothered the poor parrot, which in its distress cried out: "Kiss me, Hobson, "What are you doing to that bird?" asked a tall young man in civilian clothes "I'm a savin' of his life," said the sailor man gruffly. The officers 'as teached him to sing out that don't want Hobson to know that they are jealous o' th' fun he had with th' girls, so they detailed me to keep 'im close reefed till Hobson gets th' job here er don't.'

gine house with the parrot under his coat.

"I'm Mr. Hobson," said the young man Up stood the sailor, and swinging the pird around under his left arm, he saluted with his right, while the ruffled par-Hobson turned away, the bird cried and the sailor stared after him; then the sailor sunk the bird under his jacket and sat down to rest. He never told the officers of his encounter, and Hobson did not mention it.

AN EPISODE OF CAMPAIGNING.

The Orator's Seat Was Glued to the Chair-He Finished in Overalls. Grass Lake (Mich.) News.

The meanest scalawag in Michigan lives over in Augusta township, Washtenaw county, and we'll proceed to prove it. Hank Smith was billed to speak at a schoolhouse near Whitcomb, when a Republican club was to be organized. The room was jammed full of men, women and children A little platform had been temporarily arranged for the orator of the evening, surmounted by a single chair, the seat of which some miscreant had covered with fresh glue. In this chair, to which he was it was loaded. Meantime the burghers proceeded with their work, and an hour was consumed before the officers were elected and the job finished. The new president then stepped forward and introduced "the present and the next congressman of this district, the Hon. Henry C. Smith, of

He tried to shake it off by a hip wriggle. This failed. He reached down and tried to pry it off with his fingers, but without success. He pulled sturdly at the rear to force it to let go, but it wouldn't do anything of "Hold on, Ferguson, you'll tear the cloth The Wm. H. Block Co. The Wm. H. Block Co. The Wm. H. Block Co.

Fine, Attractive, Dress Goods, Silks and Linings at Lowest Possible Prices.

Colored Dress Goods SERGES-All wool, 38 inches wide, 14 col-

ors to select from; the 59c quality 39c VENETIANS-38 inches wide, strictly all wool, in all the new fall shades; 45c wool, very serviceable; in 8 colors; 54c the 75c quality WIDE-WALE SUITINGS-38 inches wide, all wool; the new shades of garnet, brown, green and navy; 75c quali- 59c WHIP CORDS-42 inches wide, made of purest wool; a very firm cloth; all 69c colors; the \$1.00 quality

PEBBLE CHEVIOTS-54 inches wide, all wool, and extra heavy quality for separate skirts and tailored gowns; \$1.25 RAINY DAY SKIRTINGS-56 inches wide; no linings required; the \$1.00 quali- 690 cloth to be made up without lining in castor, brown, navy and Oxford; 98c

the \$1.25 quality RAINY DAY CHEVIOTS-56 inches wide, strictly all wool; extra heavy quality, in the latest shades of Oxford, gray and blue mixtures; the regular \$2.00 \$1.59 FANCY ASTRACHANS-56 inches wide. for misses' and ladies' jackets and capes; beautiful two-toned combina-\$1.25 tions; the \$1.75 quality......\$1.25 FRENCH FLANNELS-All wool; com-

stripes, dots and plaids; also silk 69c stripes, at 75c and..... FRENCH FLANNELS-The new ventilator coin spot; entirely new; beautiful 85c

FRENCH FLANNELS-All wool, Roman

PURE TURKISH MOHAIR-40 to 46 inches wide; very lustrous; our 40c qual- 29c

Black Dress Goods

wool, good weight for tailor \$1.69 suit; our \$2.50 quality..... PEBBLE CHEVIOT-54 inches wide, all wool; a popular cloth this sea- \$1.55 son; our \$2.00 quality..... VENETIAN CLOTH-54 inches wide, all wool, extra weight and finish; 95c our \$1.25 quality CAMEL'S-HAIR CHEVIOT - 54 inches wide, all wool; our \$1.00 quali- 79c STORM SERGE-42 inches wide, all 45c wool, good weight; our 60c quality ...

Silks PLAIN TAFFETA-20 inches wide, full line of colors, all silk; 75c quali- 58c PLAIN TAFFETA-21 inches wide; 69c Soc quality 27-INCH TAFFETA-All colors; our 98 \$1.25 quality PEAU DE SOIE-22 inches wide, in cream and white, all silk; our \$1.00 quali- 830 ty IMPERIAL CORDS-21 inches wide, 95c all colors, new effects..... BLACK TAFFETA-20 inches wide, 480 all silk; our 59c quality..... BLACK TAFFETA--22 inches wide, all silk, Swiss finish; our 89c quali-68c

Velvets

SILK VELVETS-All colors, includ- 86c ing black; our \$1.00 quality...... SILK VELVETS-In about eight good colors; our \$1.00 quality; to PANNE VELVET-All colors, both plain

Sale of Linings coat or skirt lining; regular 25c and colors; for skirt and waist lin-TAFFETA-Yard wide, Nublan TAFFETAS-Full yard wide, fast black; our 10c quality PERCALINE-36 inches wide; soft, beetle finish, fast black and slates; 15c LINEN CANVAS-Stiffening and skirt fac-FRENCH HAIRCLOTH-18-inch; a superior quality, all pure hair; 35c quali- 22c fast black and colors; 30c quali-

WOOL MOREEN-Skirting; black; 39c MERCERIZED SATEENS-36 inches wide. Lace Curtains and Drapery Materials FISH-NET CURTAINS-100 pair and white, lace ruffle to match. \$2.00 quality, for Monday NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS long, full width, heavy overlocked edges; \$2.00 quality TAPESTRY PORTIERES - In Damask. fancy brocades and other weaves; heavy fringes; \$5.00 quali-COUCH COVERS-Tapestry, fringed all around; \$3.00 quali-SWISSES-For curtains, bedsets, etc.; yard wide; about 25 different patterns; 18c quality, Monday only. DRAPERY SILKS-32 inches wide, in Ori-FILLED SCREENS-5 feet high, 3 panels

An Immense Sale of Groceries

Laundry Items

BORAX, LYE, BLUING OR AMMONIA-

Three for 10c SOAP-Good laundry (5 bars 5c)10 SANTA-CLAUS SOAP, 6 Bars 100 STARCH-Lump or pearl (3 lbs 6c).....20

Our Bakery

FINE CAKES-4 different kinds, nice 12c and fresh, 25c grade, per lb..... CAKES-Frensh assorted, 15c qual- 61c

Fruits, Vegetables, etc. PEACHES-Our elegant "Acorn"

ity, 15c value..... PEAS-Early Junes, cheap at 121/2c, Qc PORK AND BEANS-Good quality, FRENCH PEAS-Very choice, 20c 16c grade, to-morrow...... 16c CORN-Extra fancy stock, 15c 10c PRUNES-50-lb, 5c grade, per lb...... 3%0 CHOCOLATE-German sweet (2) ROLLED OATS-Very choice-don't com-GRAPE-NUTS-Per package.....100 QUAKER OATS-Per package...... 90 121/2-lb sack..... CORNSTRACH-Per package 21/0 GRANULATED SUGAR-To-morrow, BAKING POWDER-Royal or Dr. 17c Seventeen Pounds \$1.00

PEACHES-Nice yellow table qual- 11c | BAKING POWDER-Our "Acorn," ½-lb can..... A GREAT SALE OF

Our Roller Process Flour

A straight grade flour, wholesome, easy baking and all around first-class, as good as many of the so-called patents now on the market. To introduce, to morrow:

The Wm. H. Block Co. The Wm. H. Block Co.

away, and you can see my coat is a short and seven hundred and ten dollars a year. The audience now tumbled to the situascreamed and children whooped, while able-bodied men lay down on the benches | not the voluntary contributions of their and roared. The hilarity was catching, and soon Hank, genial-hearted and fun-loving as he was, sat down, leaned back and joined the deafening chorus. Finally, waving his hand, the crowd became sufficiently quiet to hear him say: "I came here to speak my piece, and I'll do it, though the whole schoolhouse were glued to me." Then he got up again, and, half bent over, with the chair dangling behind, waded in. bump up and down on the floor or swing against the wall, or strike the table holding the lamp. Of course, the crowd laughed when he joked, and laughed when he didn't joke. At last the speaker said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I must rest: My back is about broken," and sat down. At this an old fellow ran out, and, trotting across the way to his house, brought over a pair of overalls. "Hank" was steaded off the platform amid renewed yells of aughter, and with a man holding the chair away from his calves, waddled out doors, where he was "unhusked." He finished his speech in the overalls.

OUR VOLCANIC SCENERY.

How Great Natural Convulsions Have Affected This Country. Review of Reviews.

Who can imagine anything so terrible great lakes to the Ohio? A very ocean of fire, larger than France and Great Britain combined, melting mountains and rearing others two or three miles high: licking up forest, lake and river, consuming the earth's crust itself to unknown depths! The withering breath from such a continental furnace would probably gulf and the St. Lawrence. Well, we have had a succession of just such vast conflagrations, and to my mind, nothing in all this land of wonders is half so wonderful as the landmarks they have left. The scene of this volcanic action, which is generally admitted by scientists to be the grandest example of its kind in the world, is, broadly speaking, between the Rocky mountains of Wyoming and Montana on the east and the Cascade and Blue mountains on the west. The Kootenals and Selkirks bound it on the north and the Sierras of Nevada and California mark its general southern limits. Its course, while in detail very irregular, is that of a grand half-circle, sweeping from Yellowstone Park southwesterly through western Wyoming and eastern Idaho. ortherly through eastern Oregon and Washington and western Idaho into south-

ern British Columbia. summits clothed with ice and snow, proved effectual barriers to the sweep of flame, heir often charred and blackened slopes plainly tell the story of waves of fire which olled literally mountain high. Following hese shores of the once inferno, it is easy to see how the molten mass while seeking a level flowed in and out, along the bays and promontories of the mountain slope, as a body of water would have done. In places where the rush of lava eddied or receded down the side canyons, as the water flows to-day, it is found clinging in large masses to the older fornation of the canyon walls. With its greatest outcrop and finest phenomena found scattered profusely along the courses of Snake river for 1,000 miles, it is popularly known as the Snake River Lava Plain.

LONG LIFE MADE EASY.

Get Possesion of a Church Living in

The incumbents of church livings in Engand often have curates who do all the work and whom they pay a pitiful sum, and instances have occurred in which for a series of years the incumbent has not gone near the parish from which he drew on the length of human life. It is probble that some of those mentioned derived taxes, and in part from the voluntary gifts of the attendants. This might account in some cases for the exceedingly small income he e specified: In 1839 there were one hundred and three ears or more, and of these twelve h e.u their places for sixty years. Their

wo hundred and fifty dollars a year, and a sixteen cases the income after fifth

There would be many more such cases in this country than are found, if it was impossible for the congregations to rid themselves of the incumbents, and if their inparishioners. Annuitants are proverbially long lived-almost as much so as theologi-In New England, under the standing or-

law, such long pastorates were commo long after the congregation had dwindled to a few. Of course, among the one hundred and three who have stayed in one nest so long many may have been models of activity, moral excellence, and spiritual fervor. Our reflections are upon general averages, not particular men.

Politeness as a Life Saver. Vance Thompson, in Saturday Evening

In the public square of Vendome I stopped at a little shop to have a punctured "Have you seen our new statue?" said the man; "yonder in the square-it's a very fine

thing-Rochambeau.

The American who travels in France takes his country with him. There is hardly a canton without its American souvenir-or countess. This statue to the glory of the man who forced Cornwallis to surrender at Yorktown was presented to his birthplace by Americans and unveiled by the American ambassador. I don't remember very much of Rochambeau's career. Yorktown is enough.

is the best policy. During the reign of terror the convention had condemned the old hero to death. With a crowd of unfortunates he was ordered into the wagon that was to take them to the guillotine. Courteously the old man stepped aside that Malesherbes and his companions in death might get in first. The wagon was full before his turn came.

"Take him back," said the headsman; "he can go with to-morrow's batch." But when to-morrow came Robespierre had fallen and the reign of the guillotine was over. It was a lesson in politeness, and when the little shopman and I parted we took off our hats to each other. One never knows what may happen in this land

A Salvation Army Orator. Senator Beveridge, in Saturday Evening

I think the best speech I ever heard for obedience to the rules of the art was an address of about ten minutes by a young Salvation Army officer on the streets of Chicago. I listened with amazement. He was perhaps twenty-three years of age, with delicate, clear-cut features, sensitive mouth and marvelously intelligent eyes. was just passing the group as he stepped into the circle that always surrounds these off his hat and in a very low voice, perfectly natural and very sweet voice, speaking exactly as though he were having conversation with his most confidential friend, he began: "You will admit, my friends, that human happiness is the problem of human life." And from this striking sentence he went on to another equally moving, showing, of course, that happi ness could not be secured by traveling any of the usual roads, but only the straight and narrow path which the Master had marked out. It was as sin ple as it was sincere. And it was as conversational as it

Useful Knowledge.

Somerville Journal. Every girl should learn some useful occupation and cultivate habits of industry when she is young. She may have to support a husband some day.

was quiet.

If Love Be One.

The road is rough and long: But what are clouds and stony ways When hearts are full of song? And two there be that walk life's path
Unheeding of wind or weather,
And minding but your merry sprite
Who binds their hearts together.
All ways are smooth, all days are bright,
With him for guide and sun;
And three are always are

The road is smooth, the wind is soft,
The sky is clear o'erhead;
But what are pleasant ways and days
To those whose hearts are dead?
And what is song that fills the ears
But can no further go?
And what is light that eyes can see
But soul can never know?

and three are always company

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